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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF TRIODOPSIS FALLAX (SAY)

BY LESLIE HUBRICHT

TRIODOPSIS FALLAX AFFINIS, new subspecies

Shell depressed, with dome-shaped or conoidal spire, deep olive-buff to wood brown, narrowly umbilicate, the umbilicus contained about 10 times in the diameter of the shell. Whorls 5.3 to 6.2, closely coiled, with the periphery above the middle, deeply constricted behind the peristome. First whorl smooth, later whorls with fine spiral striae below the suture. Reflected peristome white, thickened within, with a pointed to rounded, inwardly bent tooth in the outer margin, and a transverse tubercle on the callus ledge in the middle of the basal margin. Parietal tooth rather long and angularly curved to arcuate. There is no internal tubercle on the columellar axis.

Diam. 12.2 mm.	Ht. 7.7 mm.	6.0 whorls.	Holotype.
Diam. 12.6 mm.	Ht. 7.8 mm.	6.2 whorls.	Paratype.
Diam. 10.5 mm.	Ht. 6.2 mm.	5.6 whorls.	Paratype.
Diam. 9.1 mm.	Ht. 5.3 mm.	5.3 whorls.	Danville.
Diam. 13.3 mm.	Ht. 8.0 mm.	6.0 whorls.	Calhoun Falls.

Triodopsis fallax affinis differs from *T. fallax fallax* (Say) in the absence of the internal tubercle, also the spire averages higher, the umbilicus smaller, and the tooth on the outer lip smaller, and less inflected. From *T. fallax alabamensis* (Pils.) it differs in its smaller umbilicus and higher spire.

The range of *T. f. affinis*, is mainly south and west of typical *fallax*, extending from Virginia, through the western Piedmont of North Carolina, into Georgia. Along the zone of contact

there are some hybrid colonies, as at Eau Clair, Union, Clinton, and Spartanburg, South Carolina, Elkins, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia. At these localities some specimens have a well developed internal tubercle, some have none, and others are intermediate. At Danville, Virginia there is also a distinct difference in size between the two subspecies, *affinis* being quite small.

In western South Carolina *affinis* grades into *T. f. alabamensis*, *T. f. alabamensis* being found at Anderson, and Pendleton, in Anderson Co., and at Seneca and Westminster, in Oconee Co.

Specimens from Danville, Virginia have been identified as *T. vannostrandi alabamensis* (Nautilus 64: 8), and although they are similar to some Alabama shells they are not typical *alabamensis*, and because of the wide geographical separation it seems best to place them under *affinis*.

The only difference in the shell between *T. messana* Hubricht and *T. f. affinis* is in the color. But at Columbia, South Carolina, where *affinis* has come in contact with *T. hopetonensis*, it has hybridized freely with it, which *T. messana* will not do, indicating a fundamental difference between the two species.

Localities.—VIRGINIA: Pittsylvania Co.: along Riverside Drive, Danville; along Cascade Creek, 2 miles south of West Fork. NORTH CAROLINA: Wake Co.: clearing, 0.5 mile southeast of Garner. Guilford Co.: oak woods, along US-29, 6 miles northeast of Greensboro. Rockingham Co.: upland woods, 3.5 miles southwest of Madison; Mayodan. Stokes Co.: summit of Hanging Rock Mtn., Hanging Rock State Park. Surrey Co.: Elkins. Wilkes Co.: North Wilkesboro. Alexander Co.: Stony Point. Caldwell Co.: Lenoir; Hudson; Granite Falls. McDowell Co.: Marion. Gaston Co.: Cherryville. SOUTH CAROLINA: Spartanburg Co.: Spartanburg; Woodruff. Cherokee Co.: Gaffney. Greenville Co.: Greenville; Piedmont; 1 mile west of Greer. Union Co.: Union. Laurens Co.: Clinton; Gross Hill; Laurens; Enoree. Anderson Co.: Honea Path; Belton; Williamston. Abbeville Co.: Abbeville; Due West; Donalds; Calhoun Falls. Greenwood Co.: Ninety Six; Greenwood. Newberry Co.: Little Mountain; Prosperity; Whitmire. McCormick Co.: McCormick. Saluda Co.: Ward; Saluda. Edgefield Co.: Edgefield. Richland Co.: Eau Clair; waste ground, Huger and Richland Sts., Columbia, holotype 191307 and paratypes 191308 A.N.S.P., paratypes 11451, collection of the author. Lexington Co.: Batesburg; West Columbia; Lexington; Irmo; Cayce. GEORGIA: Hart

Co.: roadside, 6 miles east-northeast of Hartwell; Hartwell. Franklin Co.: Royston. Barrow Co.: Winder. Wilkes Co.: Washington. Lincoln Co.: upland oak woods, 4.5 miles southwest of Lincolnton.

THE LAND SNAILS OF HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By JOHN BAYARD BURCH

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Henrico, one of the smaller counties of Virginia, has an area of 234 square miles. It is situated just east of the center of Virginia, and has an elevation varying from tide water, in the southeastern part, to above 260 feet in the northwestern part. The greater portion of the county is from 150 to 250 feet above sea level. The northern boundary is formed by the Chickahominy Rivery, arising in the northwest corner and flowing into the James River below Charles City. The southern boundary is formed by the James. Numerous small streams drain the county, flowing into these two rivers. The western two-thirds of the county is a part of the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province, the eastern part belonging to the Coastal Plain.

Several of the land Mollusca of Henrico County were listed by Dr. Paul R. Burch in his article "Mollusks" in the Virginia Academy of Science publication *The James River Basin, Past, Present, and Future* in 1950. These included the snails *Discus patulus* Deshayes (not found by the author), *Haplotrema concavum* (Say), *Mesodon thyroidus* (Say), *Stenotrema hirsutum* (Say), *Triodopsis fallax* (Say), and *Ventridens* (= *Zonitoides*) *arboreus* (Say). Two additional species, *Helicodiscus parallelus* (Say) and *Retinella indentata* (Say), were reported by personal communication. *Triodopsis obsoleta* (Pilsbry) was listed by Hubricht (1953) as being an introduced form in Richmond but specimens have not been found by the author. Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry (1939-48) does not list any snails from Henrico County in his *Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico)*.